

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING MARCH 30, 1885.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—March 30th—Star  
 Course—Lecture by John B. Gough—"The  
 Powers That Be;" March 31st—Concert by  
 J. G. Bergen; April 2d—Commencement  
 Jefferson Medical College; April 3d—Com-  
 mencement of Hahnemann College.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—  
 McCaull Opera Comique Co., "Apajune."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Lizzie  
 May Ulmer, in "Dad's Girl."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—H. B.  
 Mahn's Opera Company, "Fatinitza."

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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President has not made many more appointments, but he has made enough to give the public an idea of the class of persons to whom he looks as the material to make a government. The successful man is not a very active politician, nor a man of popular reputation. But he is a politician, and not a scholar in politics. He is a college graduate from one of the smaller colleges. He is a man of strong Democratic convictions. That he was a "Copperhead" or a rebel twenty years ago is no sort of objection. He is not a young man, but has reached middle age. He has not been looking for the appointment or pressing his claims. He has no marked originality in his mental make-up, and will not shame the head of the government by "setting the river on fire." He is a man who will appreciate the worth of the common-place, in the President's utterances and elsewhere.

AS BETWEEN the two wings of the party the administration seems to incline to the Protectionists. At least Mr. RANDALL's friends seem to have the better chance. This is good policy. The Free Trade Democrats are sure for the party at any rate. If they left it they would have no place to go to. The Protectionists are dangerously near the dividing line, and may become Republicans if offended, as tens of thousands of Irish Democrats did last November. Mr. MANNING sees what the Republican National Convention did not, that it is not the solid centre of the party, but the less attached outskirts, upon which a practical politician should keep his eye.

As a consequence Mr. RANDALL is a rising man in national politics, while his influence with his party in this State has become supreme. Governor PATTISON, Mr. WALLACE and the other aspirants to the leadership may now hide their diminished heads and humbly accept places in the ranks of Mr. RANDALL's following, if they are not to be laid on the shelf entirely.

It is quite within the range of possibilities that Mr. RANDALL will be the next Speaker of the House, and even that he may become that without selling the Committee of Ways and Means to the Free Traders of New York city. If the impression is to continue that he is the President's friend, it will help him greatly. And with the moderate men of the party his candidacy will be helped by the evidence the last campaign furnished of the powerlessness of the Free Trade faction. They simply ran away from their own colors in those summer months when the Republicans were challenging them to debate this issue. But for Mr. RANDALL and the Protectionists of the party, and Mr. CLEVELAND's

judicious abstention from any distinct attendance, the party would not have had the ghost of a chance.

Two of the new appointments may put in a claim to the charitable consideration of the public. Mr. PHELPS, an Anglophile from Vermont, and from the Law Faculty of Yale College, goes to England. He will have some very nice diplomatic business, in which the feelings and interests of our Irish citizens will be enlisted. They were much dissatisfied with Mr. LOWELL's discharge of his duties as our ambassador. They will be doubly so with Mr. PHELPS. The author of the "Bigelow Papers" could not but stand for a distinct American patriotism. The lapse of time will vindicate him in this regard to even our Irish citizens. But Mr. PHELPS has neither the intense convictions nor the mental furniture of his predecessor in office. An American who is remembered in his own State by his coarse revilings of President LINCOLN and his denunciations of the war, is a poor substitute for HOSEA BIGELOW.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, is another gentleman whom we commend to the pity of the pitiful. He is a friend of Mr. RANDALL's, who made him Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It was his penny-wise policy while in that capacity which prevented the voting of appropriations adequate to the needs of the national government. He is a worse edition of Mr. HOLMAN. There is no doubt that the same economic instincts will accompany him into his discharge of the duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There is no department of the government which will be watched more closely and by more intelligent observers of its shortcomings. And it will be watched with reference to the detection of mean and false economies of all sorts. Mr. SCHURZ, and even Mr. TELLER can inform Mr. ATKINS of what he is to expect. If his life is not made a burden to him, it will be either because he will have turned a new leaf, or because he is too thick-skinned to mind eloquent and indignant criticism. For our part, we think the selection an exceedingly unhappy one, especially as Mr. ATKINS' superior in the department is constitutionally indolent to an extent which will give the chiefs of the bureaus full liberty of action.

It is to be hoped that the ideas of fitness in appointments now prevailing at Washington are not illustrated in the new selection for Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The appointee is an Ohio politician, by name McCONVILLE, who is private secretary to Governor HOADLY. He has had no experience, whatever, in the

duties such as will be required of him, and he displaces a man, Judge CROWELL, who after many years' service as clerk and Deputy Auditor, was promoted to the position in regular course.

THE "Independent" newspapers of New York that were so deeply in love with Mr. CLEVELAND are now satisfied that, notwithstanding their clamor, Mr. PEARSON is not to be reappointed. The *Times*, therefore, pitches its demands in a much lower key. It assures Mr. CLEVELAND that he need not fear that the reappointment of PEARSON would be a precedent—that, on the contrary, it would be nothing of the sort, since the New York Post-office is a thing unique. "There is only one New York Post-office," says the *Times*, "and only one Postmaster who has the experience, the capacity, and has done the work of Mr. PEARSON in the peculiar way that he has done it. None of those who now urge his reappointment could regard it as inconsistent in the President, if he failed to reappoint any other officer. The same claim might be put in, but it could not be sustained."

As it is very plain that Mr. CLEVELAND does not mean to recommit Mr. PEARSON, this sort of pleading and begging must be regarded as very small business. Upon what ground does Mr. PEARSON stand? Simply upon the principle that a competent and unobjectionable official should not be displaced. That is the Civil Service Reform idea, and other than it there is no alternative plan but that of the "spoils system." Upon the same ground as Mr. PEARSON, therefore, stand scores of other Postmasters, including the gentleman who serves in Philadelphia. But the *Times* wants a hole to creep through. It hopes to be able to stay in company with Mr. CLEVELAND. To do that it will eat very humble pie and crawl through very small apertures.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, the one man who could have carried New York and Indiana, and have been elected President by the Republicans, last November, has reached his home in Indianapolis, and an interview with him appears in one of the papers of that city. After remarking pleasantly upon the trials and tribulations of the office seekers at Washington, he said:

Mr. CLEVELAND will have more serious trouble with his party than with that growing out of appointments. His letter on the silver question produced such irritation among his party friends in the House that if he repeats the suggestions of that letter in his first message, as he will, it will disrupt his party. The protest of the silver Democrats will be neither mild nor mannerly. The division of the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress over the tariff question will be sharper and more bitter next winter. You have noticed



he jealousy already showing itself between the RANDALL and CARLISLE men in the matter of appointments. Every new man is classified as belonging to one or the other of these factions. The party, as a "conspiracy for plunder and spoils" was pretty well united; but the Independents have put CLEVELAND under bonds, and without him the conspiracy is a failure.

In the Senate Mr. VAN WYCK met a proposal to send a committee to Alaska, by some very forcible if not always pertinent objections drawn from the expenses of the Commission on Trade with Central and South America. That Commission certainly cost the country a good deal more than it was worth. The manner in which its expenses were incurred was disgraceful to its members. But it was not composed of members of Congress. Its members were selected by Mr. ARTHUR from civil life. It was hardly courteous in Mr. VAN WYCK to assume that members of the Senate would behave in the same manner. Yet we see no need of sending a Commission to Alaska. There is nothing to be learnt about the country which is not to be got from reputable and intelligent citizens at a very small expense. Dr. PETROFF, of San Francisco; Mr. MEEHAN, of Germantown, and Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, could tell the Senate's Committee on Territories a good deal more than any sub-committee taken from its members would be likely to learn. They would give a view of the country from three different points of view, while the Senators probably would see it only from one.

IN THE Legislatures of both Pennsylvania and Indiana bills have been introduced to place all private banks under State control. There is no reason for extending State control to these firms, which does not apply with equal force to the groceries and the dry goods stores. Their transactions affect the public interest but slightly and indirectly. They make no issues of paper money. They deal only with persons who are amply competent to take care of themselves, and who prefer private institutions to those supervised by government. Under our State laws they are taxed to an unreasonable extent. State supervision probably would force them to find a more favorable field for their capital.

THE City Directory seems to show that there are 250,000 families in Philadelphia. As there are but 155,000 houses, this exhibits a deficit of 95,000 houses for their accommodation. This is an ominous token of an alteration in the social condition of Philadelphia. It confirms the statements of expert observers that crowding has begun in the central parts of the city, and that a tenement house system is growing up in the wards on the Delaware front. The only remedy is rapid transit. Outlying regions of Philadelphia county must be annexed to the city, not by street car lines, but by steam railroads, whether they run underground or in the air. Nothing else can save us from the calamity of assimilation to New York. We do not say this in the interest of any special scheme. We approve of none that has been

proposed. We believe that better than any of them could be designed. But the worst would be better than the delay and conservatism which is condemning the poor to tenement house life.

THE *Advertiser* (Boston), under the editorship of Mr. WALTER ALLEN, again assumes a distinctly Protectionist attitude towards the current discussion of the tariff. As we referred to it some time ago as having abandoned that point of view, we owe it to our friends of the *Commercial Bulletin* to say that by so much the situation in Boston is more favorable to sound economic principles than it was. But the *Bulletin* is altogether mistaken when it says that "the growing Protectionist sentiment in Boston and Massachusetts has now succeeded in introducing economic instruction, friendly to the protective system, at Harvard College, while Yale College has also taken the same course." The economic instruction at Harvard is given by three gentlemen, each and all of whom are pronounced Free Traders. The only opportunity the students have of hearing anything on the other side is through the appointment for this year of two lecturers, one on each side of the question, who give each four evening lectures, at which attendance is voluntary. At Yale not even this is done. The only Protectionist lecture heard in the college for many years was one delivered by the editor of THE AMERICAN this winter in the series of public lectures under the auspices of a students' society.

A FINAL and very earnest appeal has been issued by the New York gentlemen in charge of the movement to raise funds for the BARTHOLOMEW pedestal. They say that \$122,000 has been raised, and spent, of which more than 90 per cent came from persons living in or near New York city, and that it is evident that from this class only the remaining sum needed can be had. The further amount required is not stated, but an emphatic paragraph in the appeal says that: "If the money is not now forthcoming the statue must return to its donors, to the everlasting disgrace of the American people, or it must go to some other city, to the everlasting dishonor of New York."

NEW JERSEY has had two calamities recently, of which the lighter was the burning of the State capitol and the serious injury of valuable papers in the State archives. It might be supposed that the public records of an enlightened and wealthy Commonwealth would be stored in a thoroughly fire-proof building. But no State capitol possesses this character, or has any annexed building of this character for the archives. Indeed, fire-proof buildings are exceedingly rare in this country. They must be built of brick. No iron or granite or marble must be employed in the structure. The floors must be of solid masonry or of cement. The wood work, doors, etc., must be covered with sheet iron, as in the cotton factories of New England. This description is enough to show that the buildings commonly called fire-proof are such only in a comparative degree.

The heavier calamity is the removal of

Mr. APGAR from the position he has long held at the head of the school system of the State, to make room for a practical politician. Mr. APGAR may be said to have created the school system of New Jersey. Its essential merits and palpable results constitute a monument any man might envy. Until Mr. MACALISTER began to evoke order out of our chaos, it would have paid the people of Philadelphia to send their children to Camden for an education. It is both surprising and humiliating that the citizens of New Jersey should permit the politicians to tamper with their schools in this way. But we have no right to cast any stones at them.

THE death of a Democratic Senator of the Illinois Legislature, and the election of a Republican to the place vacated by a previous death, again shifts the balance of power. As the Republicans are unanimous for Mr. LOGAN, they can cast 101 of the 201 votes for him, and thus give him as good a title to the seat as this Legislature is likely to confer on any one. Whether a majority of the whole number of possible members is necessary to a choice is for the national Senate to decide. If it should require a better majority than Mr. LOGAN has received, then the appointment would devolve upon Governor OGLESBY, who would select Mr. LOGAN to fill the seat until an adequate choice has been made. This appears to be the shortest way out of the present deadlock.

ALL accounts from Utah agree that the energetic enforcement of the laws against polygamy has produced a panic among the saints. The greater part of the leaders have fled the Territory under the pretence of going upon missionary work. One of them went on his mission disguised as a woman. Through fear of being identified and arrested the polygamists refuse to take letters from the letter carriers. Every means is used to evade identification, as the recent trials show that it is now possible to secure the conviction of notorious polygamists.

The members of the church who have broken the law are but a minority—some 15,000 at the utmost. The majority are raising the question of retaining or abolishing polygamy as a practice of the church. It is expected that there will be quite a lively discussion of the matter at the coming spring conference of the church. The polygamists have the more reason to bear the result, as their ablest and most determined representatives probably will not be present. Some of them will be in jail and others will be in hiding. The Mormon organs are protesting against the unfaithfulness to duty implied in the proposal; but they know that high authorities against polygamy can be alleged from the Book of Mormon itself, and from the earlier "revelations" given forth by JOSEPH SMITH.

It seems that President BARRIOS, of Guatemala, has not been squelched by the disapprobation of his course expressed in Washington and Mexico, but is moving upon San Salvador "with a superior force." BARRIOS appears to be a person who cannot take a hint.



It is not surprising that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been deposed from the leadership of the English Tories. He is not a man of the temper required in a Tory leader. His former position as a Peelite, side by side with Mr. GLADSTONE, shows his tendency to take an intermediate position. It also indicates his lack of sympathy with the new economic convictions which are pervading the party. In many essential matters he is more of a Whig than a genuine Tory, and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH will replace him to advantage. Sir MICHAEL also enjoys the sympathy and support of Lord CHURCHILL and Lord SALISBURY, as Sir STAFFORD never did.

THE Imperial House of Commons has voted, on the motion of Sir EARDLEY WILMOT, to appoint a select committee "to inquire into the natural resources and present condition of manufacturing and productive industries in Ireland." What will come of it? A white-washing report in vindication of Free Trade perhaps. Or a futile and inconsequent lamentation over the fact that Ireland has no manufactures, and an exhortation to the people to establish them. Something better may be achieved if the Tories and Home Rulers on this select committee will but join hands to attack the policy which has sacrificed Irish industry to a theory which England now repudiates in every department but that of international trade. They could make such an exhibit of the harm done by *Laissez faire* theories in Ireland as would help to discredit them in England also.

THE fact that the medical students of Trinity College have stolen the flag of the Mansion House in Dublin is not connected only with the declaration of the Mayor that he has no welcome to extend to the Prince of Wales. The truth is that this ancient and close corporation has grudges to cherish against the Home Rule party. It is the college of the Protestant Ascendancy party in Ireland, although endowed out of public property and as the university of the whole country. It has wealth beyond any other college in the world, and is rich even when compared with Oxford and Cambridge Universities. In 1873 the government tried to throw it open to the whole people by removing all religious texts. But by keeping the course of instruction thoroughly anti-national and sectarian in tone, Catholics have been deterred from becoming students, and therefore can acquire no influence in the Alumni electorate which chooses the governing council. By the Treaty of Union, Trinity College was given the right to elect a single member to the Imperial Parliament. By the Reform bill of 1832 it was given two members. The Home Rulers, in debating the Redistribution bill, moved to strike this representation out or reduce it to one. If the abuse had been located in England, Trinity College would not have been spared. But as it is Irish, and the Irish people through their truest representatives ask its removal, the Parliament voted their amendments down.

THE Russian operations in Asia include not only the movements of armies, but the use of bribes. They have secured the support of the Khan of Bokhara, who is father-in-law of the Ameer of Afghanistan. This is one step amongst many. The English will have to hold hard on the Ameer and pay him well, or he will trick them, sure. This task the British Cabinet assigns to Lord DUFFERIN, giving him *carte blanche* in the business. Perhaps he may save VICTORIA'S Eastern interests, for he is an able man; but as for the British prospects generally they look blue enough.

SINCE the hanging of GUTEAU probably no death has given satisfaction to so large a part of the human race, as that of Sir HARRY PARKES, the British Minister at Peking. Throughout the whole of Eastern Asia this man's name was identified with acts of bullying toward weaker powers, which caused him to be regarded in China, Japan and in Siam, as Judge JEFFERTS was in England two centuries ago. It was his mission to make the people of Eastern Asia understand that they had no rights which England was bound to respect. Behind his diplomacy always there was a squadron of British ships of war. And his manner in diplomatic discussion was such as to keep the guns of the British fleet always before the minds of the officials to whom he addressed himself. He rode rough-shod over each government in its turn, and each will feel the lifting of a load, when it knows that Sir HARRY PARKES has gone to "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Yet in England there is a pious delusion that this incarnation of British obtuseness, brutality and bumpiness was very much beloved on the shores of the Pacific. It is part of the general English delusion that the rest of the world must certainly love Englishmen.

ENGLAND is having more on her hands in the Soudan than she finds convenient, and it is not impossible that she will have to evacuate the country in haste. The recent battles between EL MAHDI'S troops and the contingent under General GRAHAM shows that she has thrust her hands into a hornets' nest, and will have as much fighting as she wants. In the first encounter General GRAHAM claims to have driven back the enemy after inflicting losses which should have disheartened them. Two days later they surprised his line of march, caused a stampede among his beasts of burden and would have cut off his army but for the exceptional bravery of a couple of English regiments. Evidently the march to Khartoum, whether it be approached from the north or from the east, is not going to be a holiday excursion.

It is not impossible that before a week is over every English soldier in the province may be under orders for Herat. The pledges secured from Russia by Mr. GLADSTONE were quite unsatisfactory. They left Russia free to construe them as she pleases, and the latest advices seem to show that she has put on them such a construction as has brought England up to the fighting point.

At this writing war is expected confidently in London. Explanations have been demanded of Russia which would commit the Czar's government to the acceptance of the frontier to be laid down by Sir PETER LUMSDEN. If these be refused there will be an English army in Herat before the month is out.

#### FREE TRADE INIQUITIES.

It is certainly unfortunate for the friends of the Free Trade policy that it should be associated, in almost all its triumphs, with political treachery, or something very like it. The publication of the CROKER papers throws unpleasant light on the conversion of Sir ROBERT PEEL. That he was quite sincere in his new convictions that Free Trade was best for England never has been questioned. But it is equally undeniable that he did not show a nice sense of honor in carrying them into effect. He owed his place at the head of the British Ministry to the belief of the Protectionists that he stood for Tory principles, and could be trusted to maintain the duties on corn. When he ceased to be able to carry out this implied contract he owed it to his party to resign. Instead of that, he formed a coalition with the Whigs on the Free Trade footing, and caused the repeal by the joint vote of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S following and his personal friends. There certainly is good reason for the bitter terms in which Mr. CROKER discussed Sir ROBERT in the famous articles in *The Quarterly*. His conduct can be justified only on principles which would put an end to all party organization. And the present situation in England shows the chaos which would result.

The conversion of France in 1860 was under still worse auspices. LOUIS NAPOLEON held France by the throat in those days. There was a channel by which public opinion still found an expression. The *Corps Legislatif* was decidedly hostile to Free Trade. The Emperor admittedly dared not submit the question to their votes. Under such circumstances a genuine Liberal would have refused to deal with a despot in defiance of the will of the people. But Mr. COBDEN went over to England, shook the hand still red with the blood of the *coup d'etat*, sat at the table where no Frenchman who ever loved freedom ever took his seat, and negotiated the commercial treaty of 1860. What the French thought of that treaty was shown by their denunciation of it as soon as they got NAPOLEON the Little out of the way, and by their refusal to negotiate another.

In our own country the tariff of 1846 was an achievement like Sir ROBERT PEEL'S repeal of the Corn Laws. The Democrats professed a hearty acceptance of the protective tariff of 1842. The vote of Pennsylvania was secured then by the cry: "POLK, DALLAS and the tariff of 1842!" Mr. DALLAS assured the people of Pennsylvania: "The tariff of 1842 will be safe in my hands." Yet the very selection of Mr. POLK'S Cabinet showed how little trust was to be put in these professions. Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, a Free Trader to the extreme point, became Secretary of the Treasury,

and lectured Congress on the philosophy of *Laissez faire*. The tariff of 1846, with mischievous tendencies so evident that even Mr. CALHOUN denounced them, equally divided the Senate. Mr. Vice President DALLAS cast his vote for its passage!

Moral: Put not your trust in Free Traders, nor in Democratic politicians. The passion for Free Trade has furnished its advocates with new and peculiar principles of ethics. One of these is that conduct which would be dishonorable for any other purpose is permissible for this. They showed this when they sat silent—with the solitary and honorable exception of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON—under the insolence of the MONGREDIEN pamphlet. They would have repudiated such aid from England for any other purpose, but not for this. They show it by their unqualified eulogies of Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. COWDEN, and their refusal to admit any fault in the transactions of 1846 and 1861. They show it by their studied silence as to the iniquities of the English treatment of Japan and the ruin of Indian industries. They show it by their silence as to every iniquity that has been perpetrated in the name of Free Trade.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is said that the Cabinet is more anxiously occupied with the silver difficulty than with any question of appointments. This may be true, or it may be only a reflection of the opinions of those who think the silver question the great issue at present. There is always a disposition in hard times to single out some supposed cause of depression, as the one thing that stands in the way of business revival. Just at present silver fills this place. We do not deny that it is a source of very serious danger. But we think it quite possible to exaggerate its influence on business. The danger lies in the future, and practically it is not recognized even by the business community. If it were, they would have approached Congress at the last session in such a way as to make an impression. It cannot, therefore, be taken as the cause of a depression which is already upon us, and which is shared equally by countries which have the single gold standard.

The administration have but little direct responsibility in the matter. The law leaves the President and the Secretary of the Treasury no discretion as to the continuance of the coinage. But Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. MANNING are aware that this will not weigh much with the public, if a sudden depreciation of silver dollars were to drive gold out of circulation and bring about a disastrous contraction of the currency. They know that the party in power always is held responsible in such cases, and that their political friends in the House of Representatives are responsible for the continuance of silver coinage. And perhaps they fear being asked "Why did you not call an extra session of Congress, and lay before them in an official form your reasons for fearing a commercial crash?"

It is said that a proposal to call an extra session has been seriously discussed. For many reasons Mr. CLEVELAND must wish

to avoid calling one. It would be a most inauspicious beginning of his administration and would precipitate all his political troubles at once. But he may feel obliged to bring Congress together early in the fall. The South would welcome a session at once. The defeat of the River and Harbor bill in the Senate has given the friends of Mississippi improvement a just cause for dissatisfaction, although it is the House and not the Senate which is responsible for that action. They want Congress to meet to settle this matter.

#### NOTES ON THE APPOINTMENTS.

It must be admitted that Secretary MANNING's last move looks as though there were something in the Civil Service Reform professions of the administration. The Commission he has appointed to pass the clerical force of the department in review is not made up as though its object were to turn out Republicans and put in Democrats. There is a Republican among the three who compose it, and at least one of the other two is a believer in the new methods of appointment. The country will look with some expectancy of a hopeful kind to the results of their examination.

One thing already is made out. The cry of "Turn the rascals out" was no more than a piece of campaign humbug. The new administration goes on with nearly the whole body of the Republican office-holders in possession of their places. If they are the notorious rascals the Democratic papers allege, what shall we say of Mr. CLEVELAND for permitting their continuance in power for even a month? The appointment of Mr. HIGGINS looked as though the deficiency of rascals in the government service was to be made up by some fresh appointments.

In one point the Southern Democrats are at a disadvantage. The Civil Service law confines the competitive examinations for clerkships to persons under a certain age, and persons who have served in the Union army. The ex-soldiers of the Confederate army are all above that age, and have no exception made by the law in their favor. As a consequence they are eligible only to those places which the Civil Service rules do not cover. That they will get their full share of these offices is to be expected. Mr. BAYARD's first appointment was of an ex-Confederate soldier, to replace a loyal Irishman.

It was supposed that the Democratic party was so well supplied with men of note and ability that all the prominent appointments would be filled by men of national reputations. But the selection of Mr. PHELPS, of Vermont, as Minister to England proves that Mr. CLEVELAND has not found well-known men so plenty. Mr. PHELPS is as little known as was Mr. PIERCE when the Democrats put him in nomination for the Presidency. It is said that the Un-terfied of that day sometimes broke down in their calls for cheers, because the name of their candidate had escaped their memories.

Objection is made to the new Commissioner of Patents that he is a railroad law-

yer, and knows nothing of the patent laws. We do not think this a fatal objection. If a patent lawyer had been selected for the place, it would have been objected to him, and with much more force, that his connections with suits still pending unfitted him for the judicial functions of his new position. A good lawyer in any other line of practice will soon familiarize himself with the work he has to do. But as this office has no political significance, it would have been better for Mr. CLEVELAND to have retained the man who knew its duties already.

#### PUBLIC LANDS IN MEXICO.

Nothing illustrates more significantly the unorganized, and therefore undeveloped, condition of Mexico than the state of its public lands. The government has offered liberal terms to colonists and settlers, and yet if one were to ask a Mexican citizen what were government lands and where they were located, he would probably be told there were none. From 1867 to 1873 the government granted 512 titles to about one-seventh the entire territory of the nation. Moreover, the President is bound by law to publish, every two years, a schedule of prices for the public domain in every State of the Confederation, which, in one of the late lists, ran from about six cents an acre in Coahuila and Chihuahua to \$1.25 in Vera Cruz. In 1857 and in 1861 there were enormous confiscations of church property to the service of the State; the latter one, under Juarez, being estimated at one-half the value of the whole area of the country and one-third of its extent. What became of these lands it is difficult to determine, for they never were surveyed.

From the early history of the Spanish in Mexico it has been a prevailing peculiarity about its lands that their titles were dependent upon use. This feature, derived from the mother country, was enforced by the desire to attract Europeans to the country, and, secondly, by the analogy of mining titles. From the mines the government drew a royalty, and to secure as large a sum from this source as possible, it allowed only a working tenure to a *perpetencia*, or claim. Hence has arisen a peculiar process of obtaining both mines and agricultural lands, known to Mexican law as denouncement. Any one, saving the restriction upon foreigners in the frontier strips of the country, may denounce vacant lands or abandoned mines, and if he can make good his claim that the property has not been worked for a specified time, the government will give him a title, subject to the claims of third parties, if such should appear. Over great areas, as well of grazing and arable as mineral lands, the personal title has lapsed by abandonment. The usual expression for the public domain, which practically means the area subject to denouncement, is *terrenos baldios*, that is waste or unused land,—something vacant and unproductive.

Some three years ago an Italian engineer, Col. Enrique Gay, acting under a commission from the government to explore, denounce and take possession of all unoccupied lands, and those to which a clear title could not be shown, reclaimed for the government 2500 square leagues in the States of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, Nuevo-Leon and Coahuila. In this territory some property was conveyed by private citizens and municipal authorities on condition that measures should be taken for its colonization and improvement. In it were mineral, arable, grazing and timber lands. These States comprise one-sixth of the Mexican ter-



ritory, and offer a fair average of the distribution of mines, forests and agricultural ground, except that the States east of Oaxaca, on the Yucatan peninsula are destitute of minerals, but are densely wooded with superb varieties of cabinet and dye timber. If the population of Mexico is denser in the central zone than along the gulf north of Vera Cruz, there are vast areas of virgin lands in Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora. Taking Colonel Gay's experience as a basis, though his work was not a complete reclamation of abandoned lands, by similar measures applied to the whole country the government could recover 9,600,000 acres. If this possession were surveyed, its titles perfected and made the basis of a systematic administration, Mexico might escape from its vicious system of gigantic estates left half-titled by virtual peons, might secure a handsome resource to bolster her tottering credit, and might initiate settlements whose growing industries would permanently enlarge her revenues. Started on that career the overgrown proprietorship which gives a man fifty miles of unbroken territory, such as the Bustamante estate, would begin to recede before the advance of industry.

D. O. K.

#### THE FORESTRY INTERESTS OF CANADA.

Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, has published his second annual report on forestry to the Dominion Government. The first we reviewed at some length on its appearance. We congratulate our Northern neighbors on having so zealous and enthusiastic a Commissioner to look after their forestry interests. This second report differs from the first in giving less space to the general considerations, which were meant to arouse the public interest in the matter. It is devoted much more closely to the special conditions of things in Canada. Mr. Phipps says that all through Ontario the bad business of destroying the timber simply to clear the land has gone on, although these trees, if spared till now, would sell for more than all the crops which have been grown since their destruction on the land they occupied. It is not the demand for lumber that has done the mischief, but simple destructiveness in clearing the soil. As a consequence, even in Canada hard woods have become scarce, and soon will have to be imported. As another consequence, the climate is deteriorating. The winters are colder and the summers dryer for the want of the forests. Even the raising of cattle has grown more difficult, not only through the deterioration of pasturage, but through the want of shade in the great stretches of open country. Springs are drying up; creeks run first low and then dry after any prolonged cessation of rain. The country has no coal fields nearer than Pennsylvania, and the supply of fire-wood in many quarters is too scanty for the current need. The country is left more open to the sweep of cold winds, which in some winters injure the wheat crop.

Mr. Phipps quotes amply from letters of practical farmers and other observers in confirmation of the injuries thus done by deforesting the province. But these letters also show that a good work is commenced in reafforesting Canada. The report contains many suggestions as to the kind of trees best suited to the climate and the treatment they should receive. Among others we observe the Scottish larch is mentioned, but not half its merits are told in the three lines given it. There are also suggestions from manufacturers as to the kinds of hard wood needed in their respective industries.

Mr. Phipps takes a look across the line into the United States. He publishes valuable communications from authorities in

Forestry in the New England, the Middle and the Western States. We commend his book to all who are interested, and every one ought to beseech.

#### LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES.

At last the city companies of London have been forced to divulge their charters, resources, and methods of administration to the world, and the facts are to be found in a recent report of a Parliamentary Commission. There are seventy-nine such companies in London, of which thirty-four have halls, used chiefly for dining, although a very few have some historical interest. The commissioners estimate the value of the property at \$75,000,000, and of the incomes at from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000. Of this immense sum the trust funds amount to about one-fourth, leaving the handsome amount of \$3,000,000 to be spent in pensions, fees of the Court of Assistants or Administrative Board, junketings and other devices suggested by the caprice of the managers. One of the methods by which the companies have come into the possession of so large an income at their own disposal is this; bequests of property came to them charged with the payment of a small charitable trust annually, a payment which was about equal to the income of the property at the time it was devised. In subsequent years the property increased greatly in value, but the companies continued to pay scrupulously the few shillings designated for the charity every year, while the surplus of the enhanced income became their own. For example, a property now producing \$135,000 a year is charged with the annual payment of about \$7.50 to the poor of St. Stephen's.

An English reviewer says that the companies spend \$500,000 a year on entertainments, a like amount on salaries and fees to the governing bodies, and \$875,000 on working expenses or maintenance. About \$750,000 is spent on benevolent objects in addition to the trusts, an expenditure which has had the effect, if it was not designed, to secure exemption from legal inquiry into the methods of administration. These companies, some of which were originally for the benefit of tradeswomen, have long since ceased to have any connection with the crafts whose names they bear. They confer the right of franchise on members in municipal and Parliamentary elections, and they have the power to determine the choice of a Lord Mayor. Membership is often determined by family considerations, and carries with it a reversionary pension. The management has been secret and in the hands of a Court of Assistants, who did not disclose to the liverymen their accounts, and sometimes not even the oath of initiation which they had taken.

Doubtless Parliament will convert the greater part of this property to purposes of public utility, for in Great Britain the right of the Legislature to interfere with trusts is scarcely contested. Education seems to have the strongest claim to consideration in the partition of this property, and if that education be of a technical or industrial sort, the property will come into the service of those interests most akin to those for which it was first accumulated. It is time these anomalous trusts, perverted to dinners and the pensions of fashionable idlers, should be swept away, and the report of the commissioners is the knell of their doom.

#### CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March, 1885.

The causes that have brought about the present popularity of biography in England are many and various, and the result, it must be confessed, is satisfactory in the

main. Those who will not read current fiction, and are unequal to the deeper branches of study, turn naturally to a department of literature that calls in them for no powers of sustained thought. They find very often some gratification of their characteristic curiosity as to the inner life of other men, and, withal, it is pleasant to be able to discourse over the dinner table of literary gossip or witty anecdote. Then it is not very often that the press gives us such interesting and well-written biographical records as we have had of late; not every decade that we learn so much that is new of such writers as Byron, Trollope, Carlyle and George Eliot; and, besides, such popular writers as Mr. Payne and Mr. Yates have elected to tell us so much that is attractive of whom they have known, and what they have done, that we cannot choose but hear. Thus the lives of well-known men have become a very general study, and to all appearances the popularity of biography increases day by day.

There is no book before the English public about which so much has been said as the "Life of George Eliot," as related in her letters and journals, published by her husband, Mr. J. W. Cross. This gentleman has adopted, with considerable success, a method, altogether novel, of constructing an autobiography from disjointed fragments; and, in his work, one has a very clear record of the life of the author of "Adam Bede." There is nothing more striking in the book than the way in which George Eliot is slowly carried away from the mental conditions of her childhood; from the time when, under Miss Lewis at Nuneaton and the daughters of the Baptist minister at Coventry, she was imbued with angelical ideas, became a leader of prayer meetings, and looked upon novels as "pernicious," to that when, as the intimate of the advanced thinkers of the day, she dwelt upon what she calls "the superiority of the consolations of philosophy to those of so-called religion," when she was an admirer of Comte, and embraced much of the Positivist creed, and when, finally, she was the author of some of the best novels the century has produced. Yet it is clear, notwithstanding the unquestionable advantages she gained from entering into the literary circles of the English metropolis, that her best inspiration was drawn from the feelings, impressions and thoughts of her childhood. Thus her love for her 3-year-old brother was the original of that which subsisted between Tom and Maggie Tulliver; her father, at least in his affection for her, was Mr. Tulliver, and he was much of Adam Bede and of Caleb Garth, likewise; Dinah, one of the very best characters she ever created, was suggested by a Methodist aunt; her mother was doubtless the origin of Mrs. Poyser; and her sister Chrissey was Alice Brooke. In the same way, too, the "Scenes of Clerical Life" was literally drawn from her own youthful experiences. The book throws much light on these points, as well as upon George Eliot's relationship with George Henry Lewes, upon the veritable cultus which he and a small sect of admirers had for her, and upon the special circumstances of the publication of her works.

Passing from George Eliot I need scarcely do more than refer to the volumes that have come before us relating to Carlyle. The "Sage of Chelsea" died in 1881, and already we had two volumes of "Reminiscences," two volumes of early biography, three volumes of Mrs. Carlyle's letters, and one volume of the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, when Mr. Froude presented us, a little while ago, with two more volumes on Carlyle's life in London. Whatever was said as to the unwisdom of the earlier publications has been exceeded by the outcry, which is scarcely silenced yet, against the making known of the as-



cerbity of Mr. Carlyle's bilious and dyspeptic disposition, here so fully displayed, with which the public has really no concern. Mr. Carlyle was a great man, an original thinker, a critic of wide attainments and wider knowledge, and a writer of singular force and power; but he has been unfortunate, indeed, in the biographer he has chosen. A much more pleasant life record is Mr. Austin Dobson's "Bewick and His Friends," which is written in a clear and sympathetic spirit, and gives an admirable account of the first of wood engravers, and of the "Newcastle School" that grew up about him. Another charming biography is that of Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, by Mr. P. H. Ward. Dr. Sandwith's experience, as Consul in several Eastern lands, was varied, romantic, and sometimes heroic; and the story which has been constructed from his private papers has no lack of incident or of interest. Other attractive biographies are Lady Pollock's "Macready as I Knew Him;" Mr. Traill's "Coleridge," and the "Life of Edward Miall, M. P." When the new Dictionary of National Biography is complete some years hence we shall have a work worthy of the age. The first instalment, just published, reaching from A to Anne, is in every respect admirable; and the scheme for the whole includes the names of all deceased Englishmen who have done anything notable at all.

Turning now to the field of History, the first thing that strikes one is the gradual accumulation of knowledge which we are acquiring as to the ancient empires and people of the East. The sculptured stones are being made to give up their record; and we are enabled by them to reconstruct, with the utmost certainty, the early history of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon and pre-historic Greece, and to relegate to the region of fable many cherished beliefs handed down by Herodotus and his successors. Professor Sayce does, indeed, believe that the "Father of History" was a liar and a plagiarist of Ctesias; and it is undeniable that many of his most delightful and picturesque incidents have no foundation in fact. But we should remember that Herodotus did not live in days when information was so easily obtained as now, and that he was before the times when rigid criticism had reduced history to strict accuracy. The researches of Burton, Drake, Conder, Wright and, more than all, Sayce, have built up from the records of Egyptians, Jews and Chaldeans, and of the Hittites themselves, the history of that mighty nation, which, for more than a thousand years, withstood all the power of Egypt and Assyria, but which, notwithstanding, had been entirely forgotten. Dr. Wright has brought out a handy volume giving the results of all the discoveries relating to it. The recent *British Quarterly* has an article on the subject, and several lectures have been delivered in London. The Christian Knowledge Society is publishing a most useful series of cheap books on "Ancient History from the Monuments," by the best authors, and they have a wide sale, being uniformly good.

In English history the publication of the records of the Tudor age, stored up in the Record Office, throws some strong light and shadows on that changeful period. Foremost amongst the volumes issued by this government department are the domestic papers and the foreign papers brought from Simianca and elsewhere, whose rich treasures are beginning to have their effect in contemporary historical publications. Every new book treating of the period I have named, seems to add darker touches, out of the national archives, to the character of "Bluff King Hal." We know now from Friedmann's "Anne Boylenn" that Henry's sensual character has even been understated; that several favorites came between that unhappy Queen and Jane

Seymour, and that the King declared for his own purposes, that he had been led by witchcraft to marry Anne of Cleves. The same writer throws new light on Henry's want of capacity to govern. Less known to the general public than the Record publication are the reports on merriments in private hands made by the Historical Manuscripts' Commissioners, and these have scarcely yet had much effect, as they assuredly will, on our knowledge of the history of the country.

The chief poetical publication of recent weeks has, naturally, been the Laureate's "Becket," a dramatic play which we are carefully assured is not meant for the stage. Lord Tennyson has widely departed from history, and most of the English critics seem to think that he has done so to an unjustifiable extent. Thus he has not made enough of the estrangement of the Archbishop and the King, and he has brought Fair Rosamund into a much more prominent position than she really occupied. But, whatever may be thought of the construction of the play, there is no question that the blank verse has a majesty and power, and the lyrics a refreshing sweetness worthy of their author, while the humor of the low comedy part is quite comparable to anything he has written before. Mr. Browning's "Frishtah's Fancies" is a book that people will understand better from its simpler form than most of his previous works. Mr. Swinburne does indeed tell us that Mr. Browning's so-called obscurity is due to his magnetic thought, and grand lightning-like diction, so that we might think any change in this respect betokened a decadence in the author's characteristic power; but in most respects he certainly is here fully equal to himself. The Fancies of Frishtah, the Sage, are a number of parables in blank verse, serious and didactic in their nature, with lyrical interludes, which give life and variety to what would otherwise be somewhat heavy. Mr. Swinburne himself has given us a volume of poems, called "A Midsummer Holiday," which breathe, as ever, the freshness of the waves and the open air, and are just as marked in their alliterative style. "Silenus," the new work of the poet-sculptor, Mr. Woolner, deals, in that author's graceful way, with the love of the Demigod for Syrinx, and of his vengeance on Pan to save her from whose violence Artemis had transformed the nymph into a reed.

Of books of travel we have had recently something of a dearth, although current events in the colonies on the Congo and in the Soudan attract considerable attention to those regions; but in truth we suffer now from a reaction from that continuous outpouring of ill-digested journeyings which recently flooded the libraries, under such titles as the "Never Neverland," the "Land of the Ice King," and other designations equally eccentric and misleading. However, Captain Abbot's "Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva," and Colonel Colborne's "With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan," have been two useful and interesting books, and Lady Brassey's "In the Trades, the Tropics and the Roaring Forties," is a bright and well-written story of travel.

Since the death of Charles Reade no writer of fiction has arisen in England of more than second, or even third, rate merit; and, consequently, the works of Mr. Howells, Mr. Crawford, and other American writers, are very widely read here. It cannot, unfortunately, be said that any school of fiction exists in England, or that the novels that are produced have any deep or true inspiration. They come, indeed, mostly from young ladies, who have leisure, but little in the way of capacity; and are read only to be forgotten. "Called Back," Hugh Conway's sensational brochure, is now approaching its

three hundredth thousand, and "Dark Days," a lamentable failure, is proceeding in its track and profiting by its reputation. But it is not in works of this character that we must seek even the germs of a regeneration of fiction; and their very popularity is sufficient proof that public opinion is far from being ripe enough to bring about such a desirable result. The seed is probably yet to be sown that will produce such fruit in these days as the works of Scott, Thackeray and Dickens.

JOHN LEYLAND.

#### REVIEWS.

EINE FORSCHUNGSREISE NORDLICH DES CONGO AM KWILU-NIADI IM AUFTRAGE STANLEYS. Von S. Israel, ehemaligem Offizier der Association Internationale du Congo. Berlin: 1885.

This little work, from an officer of an association which at present is of national as well international importance, has much in it to commend. As a book of travels it might well serve as a model. Its descriptions, though satisfying and to the point, are yet brief. No space is taken up in the obtruding of personalities upon the reader. Only those incidental happenings which have a bearing upon the course of the journey are mentioned. It is a relief, too, from the endless blue books and white books and yellow books which have marked the progress of this association. No attempt is made at concealment, and there are no specious arguments in justification. We have given to us the naked facts. In his preface the author avers that no party feeling has guided him; that no leaning towards the colonizing or anti-colonizing politicians has influenced him in his descriptions. After a brief history of the Congo Association (which in May, 1884, had built thirty-one stations, and was possessed of eighteen ships and two thousand soldiers), the journey begins. The expedition left Liverpool in June, 1883, under command of a Captain Elliott. Without dallying on the road we are immediately landed in Africa, at Loango, where an enterprising Yankee has already built a hotel, called the "American House." At the outset the author is at great pains to describe the climate to future travelers. In June, July and August, he says, the nights are so cold that it is impossible to sleep, except in a house and with blankets. The natives of Loango are graphically described, and with an eye to the main-chance. Like all uncivilized negroes, they are fetish-worshippers. Their idols are made of colored wood and adorned with a few feathers. And then the writer adds this significant sentence: "Europeans should not forget that in trading these people are not possessed of a very discriminating intelligence. Promptness is with them of much greater moment, and their confidence, once lost by breaking an agreement, can never be regained." The women, he says, are treated like slaves, which may account for the fact that the "fair sex" is in the highest degree ugly and dirty. The children are neglected to such an extent that they frequently do not know their own parents.

In the next place, Boali, they found civilization entrenched in the person of a colored man, Jim Bell by name, who had learned to read and write English in New York. Nor is this the only sign of civilization. Since the times of Livingstone and Burton, Sir Samuel Baker and Captains Speke and Grant, things have changed. There are stations and houses and supplies. The author in particular renders his thanks to the French for assistance given. In Kitabi, the next place reached, copper and silver mines were found, the former very rich. Other possible industries are outlined here, more especially the manufacture of gum. As a sample of the methods of the association, we may take the following account of the

"capture" of a village: "On the following day we came to Mt. Buta, a village situated at the base of the Vaila Mountains, which rise to a height of 1700 feet above the level of the sea. The natives did not wish to allow us to pass through the village, and accordingly presents were sent to the King; but as it was necessary to possess this place as a return station, we marched fifteen men into the village to take possession. We had orders to fire only in case of necessity. We encountered no obstacle and saw no human being. I planted our flag on the market, and in half an hour all our people came, and our camp was finished. All this while the natives were hiding. By and by they came out of their hiding places, and friendly relations were established with them. Our wide-awake observer noted the fact that they possess no 'r' in their language, calling rum 'lum,' a linguistic fact not unfamiliar to patrons of Chinese laundries." Further on they encamped at the village of Mt. Bota. This place was under the joint rule of two Kings, brothers. They had a sister who owned land of her own, and always went to the wars with her brothers. Here a bargain was struck. In the words of the author: "Both brothers signed a paper in which they transferred to us all their land for a few bottles of rum." In the absence of the sister the brothers kindly signed for her. This, we suppose, is the sort of thing which Mr. Gladstone euphemistically called the civilization of the world. Further on another trade was made. "We bought here in gidimbe land, for 'goods,' worth 12m. (\$3) per square mile." The "goods" and presents usually consist of whiskey, no doubt, for the expediting of business. In the midst of this earnest work the author has time for a touch of humor in connection with figures. "If you ask an old man how old he is, he generally answers: 'Three years or so.'" Small wonder that they can be induced to part with a village for a few bottles of rum!

This is a presentation (by one of its own officers) of the methods of this Congo Association which our government has done so much to support, even at the risk of destroying our traditional foreign policy. Germany, the nation mostly interested, feels her position quite strong, and will calmly wait for him who is without sin to cast the first stone. America has, however, enough on her conscience without becoming a participant in this new iniquity, and the action of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to our participation in the Congo Conference is highly creditable. The administration which shrieked 'War' at the idea of a union with the South American Republics has perpetrated some of the most un-American diplomacy that our country has had the bad fortune to see. It is not too much to say that public opinion has repudiated all this, and that the next few years will see no repetition of it. C. A.

#### JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. Baltimore: 1885.

These studies, edited by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, have entered upon a third series. The eleventh and twelfth numbers of the second series and the first of the third are before us.

The first of the three is a study of "Rudimentary Society Among Boys," by the teacher of the McDonough Farm School, near Baltimore. He undertakes to show that as nut-gatherers, squirrel-trappers and bird nesters, the pupils of the school illustrate the laws of rudimentary social growth, as laid down by Maine, Phear, and others. There is much that is curious and some suggestion in the article. But it is defective in its analogies. These boys are mere individuals, without proper family ties. And

they had their first lessons in *meum* and *teum* in a community which inherits the whole result of the development of proprietary idea.

The second is a study of "The Land Laws of Mining Districts," by Mr. C. S. Shinn, who studied their operation at first hand while teaching school in California. He shows that in the new and peculiar circumstances in which a mining camp found itself there was a kind of reversion toward primitive Teutonic ideas of land tenure. He compares the camp to the plow lands around the primitive Teutonic *thorp* or *dorf*, and the land outside the camp to the outlying folk-land. And he illustrates the rise of the early jury system by showing the part played by juries of a novel type in the determination of rights. From this he passes to the modification of these instinctive rules by national and State legislation.

The third is by the editor, and concerns "Maryland's Influence Upon the Land Cessions to the United States." There is hardly a more important transaction in our early history than the creation of the public domain by the relinquishment to the nation of claims to Western lands under the charters of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Mr. Adams discusses only the lands claimed by the three first, and constituting Kentucky and the Northwest Territory. He shows it was the opposition of Maryland to the grasping claims of Virginia which forced the wise solution actually reached. Maryland began her resistance as early as 1778, when she refused to enter the Confederacy unless a policy were adopted which should parcel out the western country into "free, convenient and independent governments." And until there was a fair prospect of this being done under offers made by New York and Virginia in 1781, she did not assent to the Articles of Confederation.

Mr. Adams also discusses General Washington's interest in the Western lands, his plan for a great road along the Potomac river, and his idea of endowing a national university with his shares in the enterprise. Professor Adams very naturally takes all this to be prophetic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of Johns Hopkins University.

#### THE CARE OF DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Next to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Children's Aid Society, of Philadelphia, has claims to which every benevolent heart will respond. The second annual report, which is before us, shows, first: That the society is in the best hands. Both the ladies of the Board of Directors and the gentlemen of the Board of Managers are a group admirably selected for genuine and unpretentious work. The object of the society is to provide for the destitute and uncared for children of this city, and to awaken co-operation throughout the State. The law which very properly forbids the taking of children into the almshouses of Pennsylvania gives the society a great deal to do. It has the very highest conception of what ought to be done for such children. It does not believe in gathering them into great motherless and homeless caravanseries called orphanages and sometimes misnamed homes, unless absolutely nothing else can be done. It believes in home life as the only atmosphere for a child's development, and when the child has none of its own it seeks to secure this by placing it under the care of some motherly woman in a genuine home. "It is believed," says the report, "that a private home may be found for every child committed to the society, and that existing hospitals and other institutions will furnish means for the temporary care of

children while homes are sought and investigated." During its last fiscal year it cared for 566 such children, of whom thirty-nine remained still in its hands when the report was written. Miss H. W. Hinckley, of 241 South Eighteenth street, is the Secretary, and Mr. Henry Gawthrop, of 311 Walnut street, is the Treasurer.

An admirable statement of the reasons against putting children into institutions is published by Mr. W. L. Bull, of Whiteford, in Chester county. He pleads for an auxiliary branch of the Children's Aid Society to take charge of the homeless children of that county, and to place them in homes. The suggestion has been carried into effect. The pamphlet is called "The Children of the Almshouse: What Shall we do with Them?" It is printed by McCalla & Stavely, of this city.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

Charles Scribner's Sons have published Dr. McCosh's speech on "The New Departure in College Education" at the Nineteenth Century Club, in reply to Dr. Eliot's defense of the elective system adopted by Harvard. It is a valuable contribution to the great controversy which is but beginning over the proper form of the college curriculum. Our colleges are imitations of the English and Scotch colleges at the lowest ebb of their efficiency in the eighteenth century. The British colleges have moved forward; the American are doing the same, but on different lines. We are in the era of experiment, and it is desirable that every experiment should be sharply examined by those who distrust it, as well as heartily defended by those who believe in it. It is the former service that Dr. McCosh renders in the present instance. He certainly makes a point against the actual system at Harvard, when he shows that her degree can be obtained by the study of French, elementary Spanish, botany, drawing, Greek art and music.

Our State Department has issued a very interesting and curious report on the Agricultural Implements employed in the localities where we have resident consuls. There is also some account of the condition and prospects of agriculture in each. But the machinery employed is the point chiefly aimed at in the inquiries, the object being to extend the market for our manufacturers of plows, spades, reapers and the like. The most curious part of the document is the illustrated report by Consul Patton on Japanese farming implements. They are a wonder for clumsiness and inefficiency.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Following the larger edition of Gray's works published in England, and this country, the Clarendon Press has published a volume containing Gray's poems, compiled by the same editor, Mr. Edmund Gosse. To this a life is prefixed which will be read with interest. While substantially that published in the English "Men of Letters" series, in 1882, the estimate of the poet of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," which it contains, was declared by Mr. Gosse, in one of his lectures in this country to be his final expression of opinion on the subject, an opinion which cannot but be valuable after so many years of study. The amount of Gray's poetry is very small, indeed. The little book, Life, notes, and all, makes only 132 pages.

The last number of the *American Journal of Philology* contains the fourth instalment of the article on the Revision of the King James version of the New Testament, by Charles Short; a collation of the British Museum MS., Evan 604, by W. H. Simcox; Professor Child's Ballad Book, by Charles Davidson; the Relation of a Greek Colony



to its Mother City, by C. D. Morris; Anglo-Saxon glosses to Boethius, by James W. Bright; an etymology of Hybrid, by Minton Warren, and Semetic Notes, by C. H. Toy.

The *Revue Politique et Littéraire*, of the 28th of February, contains a lengthy article on Mary Wollstonecraft.

Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall (London) continue their reprints of Shakespeare's plays from the first folio at the price of a shilling and sixpence. The latest is "Romeo and Juliet."

Pickering & Co. (London), have printed from a MS. of the Fifteenth Century the so-called "Psalter of Jesus."

Messrs. Oliver and Boyd have published for the Edinburgh University Philosophical Society the opening lecture of the year on "Philosophy in the Poets," by James Hutchinson Sterling.

Messrs. James Nisbet & Co. (London), announce a "Commentary on Zechariah," by the late Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander.

The first number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (published in Baltimore), is a handsome book of a hundred pages, supplemented by three beautiful plates. It contains a biographical sketch of John Izard Middleton, of South Carolina, son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whom Prof. Charles Eliot Norton calls "the first American classical archaeologist;" an article on "The Panathenaic Festival and the Central Slab of the Parthenon Frieze," by Chas. Waldstein, a New York man, who is a Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum of the University of Cambridge, England; "Inscribed Sepulchral Vases From Alexandria," by A. C. Merriam; the first of a series of articles on the "Revival of Sculpture in Europe in the Thirteenth Century," by Dr. A. L. Frothingham, and "Ancient Crude Brick Construction and its Influence on the Doric Style," by A. R. Marsh. In addition there are news notes, book reviews, etc. Altogether it is a very creditable showing for the first number.

The last number of the *Achie fur Literaturgeschichte* contains an interesting discussion of "Franklin's Rules for a Club Established in Philadelphia," which were used by Herder as the constitution of a Society of Friends of Humanity, founded by him in 1792.

The *Dublin University Review*, of which the March number is the second, partakes somewhat of the character of a review, while it also supplies the place of the ordinary college paper.

The *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, for March, discusses the proposed British School of Archaeology at Athens. Stress is laid on the School of the United States and the good work it has already done.

*To-Day* (an English magazine), for March, contains the first of a series of articles on Communism, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just published the fourth volume of Schaff's History of the Christian Church. This volume comprises the period from Gregory I. to Gregory VII.—590-1073.

Henry Holt & Co. have published in the Library of Foreign Poetry *La Chanson de Roland*, by Léonce Rabillon, French Lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University. M. Rabillon is a successful translator into French of Longfellow's poetry.

Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., have just published a "History of the Radical party in Parliament," by William Harris. With Lecky, Mr. Harris assumes 1769 as the starting point, and he brings his book down to the present time.

A review of Cross's Life of George Eliot, by Henry James, will appear in the May *Atlantic Monthly*.

B. H. Blackwell has published the Lothian Prize Essay for 1884, on "The Art of War in the Middle Ages," by C. W. C. Oman, B. B., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Miss Mary N. Murfree, of St. Louis, better known to the literary world as "Charles Egbert Craddock," is now in Boston, where she is the recipient of numberless attentions. Her serial, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," is to be issued in book form.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, whose "Congressional Government" has set Washington astir, is of Southern birth, only 22 years old, a graduate of Princeton, and recently elected Professor of History in the Bryn Mawr College for Women.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the preparation of a series of Graphic Historical Studies—intended more especially for the young, but which, it is hoped, will have general interest—having the design to present the stories of the different nations that have attained prominence in history. Some twenty volumes are already outlined, among them "The Story of Greece," by Prof. James A. Harrison; "The Story of Rome," by Mr. Arthur Gilman, and "The Story of the Jews," by Prof. James K. Hosmer. The "Stories" will be printed in a handsome 12mo., at a uniform price of \$1.50. The names of the editors are not yet announced.

A memorial signed by all the New York publishers, with one exception, whom it was possible to reach in the time allowed, has been forwarded to President Cleveland praying for the retention of Mr. Henry G. Pearson as Postmaster of New York.

The Abbe Liszt is engaged on the fourth volume of his memoirs; the work is expected to fill six volumes.

E. Z. C. Judson ("Ned Buntline"), though over eighty years of age, writes for the *N. Y. Weekly* and the *N. Y. World*.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's second series of "New Arabian Nights" will be called, not "The Man in the Sealskin Coat," as at first announced, but "The Dynamiter." It consists of a "Prologue" and an "Epilogue," both in the Cigar Divan to which, as readers of the first series may remember, the chance of revolution relegated Prince Florizel of Bohemia; of a certain number of "Adventures," and of a set of subsidiary stories, "The Fair Cuban," "The Brown Box," "The Destroying Angel," and "The Superfluous Mansion."

J. A. & R. A. Reid, Providence, have in preparation Hon. S. S. Cox's work entitled "Three Decades of Federal Legislation, 1855 to 1885."

Mr. Hugh Conway has sold the right of newspaper publication of his new novel to a journalistic "syndicate."

The Mutual News Company ceased operations on March 17th. This company was organized a few months ago by Mr. James Gordon Bennet to carry on the distribution of the *Herald* to newsdealers and the public, necessitated by the refusal of the wholesale dealers to handle the paper on Mr. Bennett's terms. It did little business in any papers except the *Herald*.

Miss Anna L. Dawes, a daughter of the Massachusetts Senator, has written an account of the National Constitution and Government, with the title "How We Are Governed," which Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. are to publish.

Lady Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit) is preparing for the press thoughts on some of "Shakespeare's Female Characters," in the form of a series of letters.

Mrs. Ritchie's (Miss Thackeray) new story, just begun in *Mcclimlan*, will run through eight numbers and will be followed by a novel by Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Edmund Noble, who during his stay in Russia supplied the London *Daily News* with its valuable articles on the political phases of Russian national life, has recently taken up his residence in Boston. He is reported at work on a new book on Russia, the result of several years' study and research, to which he brought the great advantage of a thorough knowledge of the Russian as well as of a dozen other European languages and a facility in reading Persian and Arabic. The main purpose of Mr. Noble is to trace the various influences of Russian environment in accounting for the "Russian revolt" of the day.

Mr. Richard Jefferies, whose studies of English country life and pursuits (singularly like in tone to the work of the American writer, John Burroughs) has a new volume in hand entitled "Wild England." Messrs. Cassell & Co. are to be the publishers.

M. Francois Coppee recently wrote to the director of the Theatre Francais that, as he understood the administrative committee of the theatre were not of one mind as to the desirability of his continuing to act as librarian of the Comedie Francaise, since his election to the French Academy, a sense of personal dignity would oblige him to tender his resignation. M. Coquelin replied that the poet's unfavorable criticism in *Figaro* of his (Coquelin's) acting in "The Princess of Bagdad" had been a painful surprise to him, and that after its appearance he had quite agreed with a member of the committee who had questioned the propriety of permitting a member of the Academy to retain so inferior a position as that of Librarian of the Comedie! *Le Livre* prints the two letters "without comment." One result of the quarrel is that M. Coppee's new play, "The Jacobites," goes to the Odeon instead of to the Francais.

Mrs. Walford, the very clever writer of "Mr. Smith," "The Baby's Grandmother," and many other favorite novels, has attained to the dignity of a "uniform edition." Her books will shortly be brought out in this form by the Blackwoods.

How to live on nothing. Become an American author. The American author luxuriates in a privilege accorded to no one else. First, the government gives him the right to own his own works for a short period. Then it practically takes away that right, by leaving him to compete with thousands of pirated foreign books which are not allowed to be property here.—*Life*.

The *International Chess Magazine* is a new monthly devoted exclusively to chess, edited and published by Mr. W. Steinitz, 170 Fulton street, New York.

The stockholders of the J. B. Lippincott Company have elected the following executive officers: President, Mr. J. B. Lippincott; Vice President, Mr. Craig Lippincott; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. P. Morton. This old publishing firm, as reconstructed, is an unlimited corporation, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares, the greater proportion of the stock being held by Mr. Lippincott and his sons.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are about issuing a cheaper edition of Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography."

A new book by Dr. Charles Mackay, entitled "The Founders of the American Republic," containing biographies of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Franklin, is announced by the Blackwoods.

Hon. D. A. Bingham, author of "The Marriages of the Bonapartes," has made final arrangements with Messrs. Chapman & Hall for the publication of a work on "The Archives of the Bastille."

A Court order has been issued to the directors of theatres in Germany forbidding them to produce any plays in which ances-



tors or collateral relations of the Prussian Royal family are represented, without special permission.

Mr. Frank Tousey, of New York, made an assignment on March 14th, for the benefit of his creditors, to Stillman R. Walker. The publications of Mr. Tousey comprise *The Boys of New York*, *The Young Men of America*, *The Arm-Chair* and "The Brookside Library." He lost a considerable sum on *The Judge* and an illustrated paper called *American Life*. He attributes his failure to the losses incurring by these unfortunate publications and the action of Mr. Comstock a year ago respecting his republication of Reynolds' works, and the impossibility of recovering himself in the late dull times. He has also experienced trouble from a strike of his compositors against a reduction of wages, which led to an organized movement by the Knights of Labor to "boycott" his publications.

Dr. Ranke, the eminent historian, is now 89 years of age, but his health is good and he still continues at his literary work. His first book was published sixty years ago.

*Outing* is now a full-fledged illustrated magazine, and makes a very creditable showing. Julian Hawthorne begins in the April number his new novel, "Love—or A Name."

"A Companion to the Revised Old Testament," showing what changes were made by the revisers, and the reasons for making them, by Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, will be issued by Funk & Wagnalls simultaneously with the appearance of the Revised Old Testament.

The Life of the late General Francis Rawdon Chesney, R. A., the pioneer of the Euphrates route and of the Suez Canal, by his wife and daughter, is in the printers' hands in London. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole edits the work and contributes a preface.

A little dictionary of Creole proverbs selected by Lafcadio Hearn, of the New Orleans *Times-Demoer* at, and compiler of the clever "Leaves from Strange Literatures" which we noticed some months ago, has been issued by W. H. Coleman, New York. It gives specimens of six Creole dialects, translated into French and English, with notes, index to subjects, and some brief remarks on Creole idioms in Louisiana. The title of the curious little volume is "Gombo Zhebes," the name of a vegetable soup, okra predominating, with which the Creole skill in cooking is identified.

The *Bookseller* says: "The Chief of Police of Charleston, S. C., ordered B. Doscher, an old German bookseller, to remove from his counter the Beadle Dime Library as an indecent publication. The latter refused. He was summoned to appear before the Recorder, but failed to do so. The Chief of Police acted under an old ordinance which prohibits the sale of obnoxious publications."

Messrs. Bedford, Clarke & Co., Chicago, are now printing, it is said, 75,000 volumes of their fifteen-volume edition of Dickens. They will also issue during the present year 100 extra 12 mos., sixty Popular, forty Household and seventy Red Letter editions.

Stephen B. Noyes, the well-known librarian of the Brooklyn Library, and author of what is regarded as the best library catalogue ever made, died recently at De Land, Fla., whither he went early in the winter for his health. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1834, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, President Eliot being one of his classmates.

There comes from Chicago the prospectus of a new monthly, *Mind in Nature*, devoted to psychical, medical and scientific information.

The Boston *Literary World* proposes a new word—"literarian"—meaning a person devoted to literary pursuits. It says: "'Literateur' is foreign; 'literary man' is awkward, besides being restricted in gender; 'literarian,' following the analogy of 'parliamentarian,' librarian, etc., is natural; it is also sensible, euphonious and convenient."

Mr. Matthew Arnold was recently asked to accept the Merton Professorship of English Literature at Oxford, worth £900 a year. He declined, as he wished to be free to devote himself to his literary occupations.

The letters accompanying the first volume of General Gordon's diary, which is now in London, shows clearly that the diary was written for the government, and not for his family, and it was General Gordon's desire that it should be edited by the government. Indeed, it would be impossible to publish the diary in full unless facsimiled, for almost every page is illuminated with pictures, fantastic and otherwise. In any case nothing will be published until the whole six volumes arrive in London, and it is not probable that the task of reproduction will fall to any private firm or publishers. The diary is written on Egyptian telegraph forms, sewn together with twine.

The name of Miss Anna L. Ward will hereafter appear on the title page of the "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," edited by her and published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Mr. L. Shick, Chicago, has commenced the publication of a German series of fiction which he calls *The Collection Shick*. The volumes are to be published at the rate of one every three weeks, at twenty cents each, or at a yearly subscription of \$3. The two parts now ready, contain short stories by Rudolf Lindau and Fanny Lewald.

Count Paul Vasil, author of "Societe de Berlin," which made a sensation in Europe several months ago, has recently finished a similar volume on Viennese society, and has in preparation one on the society of London.

To Appleton's "Natural History Series" will be added two volumes, "Neighbors in Claws and Hoofs" and "Neighbors With Wings and Fins," both by Prof. James Johannot.

Mr. C. A. Montgomery, lately of the house of Fords, Howard & Hulbert, and at different times with G. P. Putnam's Sons and Estes & Lauriat, has entered the guild of publishers on his own account as head of the new firm of C. A. Montgomery & Co., with offices at 7 Murray street, New York.

#### ART.

##### MR. ARCHER'S PICTURES.

Mr. James Archer, who has exhibited some half dozen very ordinary pictures at Earle's Gallery this week, is the last to arrive of a class of visitors who have perhaps been just a little too numerous. Mr. Archer is one of those Englishmen who are evidently not sufficiently embarrassed by business cares at home to make an occasional professional visit to America, for purely missionary purposes, of course, seem too much of a sacrifice. One has a chance, you know, to do so much good, and the Americans need enlightening so much. This sounds inhospitable and ungracious; but will the gentle reader please understand that it is said in no unkind spirit toward Mr. Archer or to any others of the very respectable class to which he belongs, but simply and solely to remind the gentle reader himself how far from the true path he is wandering when he thinks he is honoring art by the importation of such work as this?

Mr. Archer has recently been employed to paint Mr. Blaine's portrait for the Department of State at Washington. The

picture is not regarded as a very good one. But, good or bad, the lesson to be learned from the circumstance is substantially the same. American artists or their real friends will hardly be able to see in it anything but an admission of the inferiority of the work of our own painters, which makes it necessary to go abroad whenever a picture of any importance is wanted. And the artists are right. To realize the soundness of their position it is only necessary to imagine, for instance, a commission for a portrait of Mr. Gladstone—to be hung on the walls of the office with which history will always associate his name—imagine the commission being given to some American painter—not one of the best, by any means, but one of very ordinary capacity, and of whom the English people had practically never heard before!

America possesses, perhaps, a dozen painters—some of them living in exile, it is true, but that is not their fault—who would have executed such a commission in a manner that all of us would have been proud of. There are a few—probably not quite so many, but still a few—English artists of whom the same might be said. Unfortunately, Mr. Archer is not one of these. Had he been, there would have been less to say against employing him. The exhibition of these pictures might teach Americans an important lesson if they would only learn it, which, of course, there is not the least reason to think they will do. It might teach them that things are not necessarily better for being made on the other side of the Atlantic; that a fair reputation in art is probably earned more easily in England than in America, and that the rank and file of the profession is composed of substantially the same elements everywhere. L. W. M.

#### NOTES.

A noticeable event of the current week was the opening of the Brooklyn Water Color Exhibition, on Tuesday, with a display of nearly 350 works, including all classes of exhibits. The collection is spoken of by the papers as fully up to the average standard, which is saying a good deal, as Brooklyn has always attracted contributions from the best painters. A good display of water colors and black and white drawings make a very brilliant and pleasing exhibition, constituting a highly desirable attraction in any cultured community. We have been favored with several in Philadelphia, and no prettier displays have ever been made here, but they were so little appreciated that we are not likely to have any more for some time to come. The Philadelphia Society of Artists gave a great deal of earnest effort, a great deal of unrequited labor, and a great deal of hardly-spurred money to the establishment of a regular annual water color exhibition; but this community does not seem to care for exhibitions so gratifying to refined taste, and certainly has no understanding of their value in brightening up and enlivening a proverbially prosy, dull town. The artists were left to struggle along with their worthy and public-spirited enterprise without aid or encouragement from any quarter, until the stolid indifference of the public was so plainly demonstrated that further endeavor could only have been made at a sacrifice of self-respect.

The parties in charge of the Seney exhibition in New York have brought suit against the *Evening Post* of that city for what they claim to be damaging criticisms on certain of the pictures. The *Evening Post's* criticisms have generally been intelligent and impartial, and in this instance are nearly coincident with those of other papers. The remark made by THE AMERICAN that the collection is characterized by an array of great names represented by poor and unimportant works, seems to be the common

opinion of the critics. The current number of *The Studio* sums up the matter as follows: "As we look over the catalogue of this exhibition, so well printed, and prepared with so much care, and then study the pictures themselves, we incline to the belief that they would have made a better impression if less point had been made of the names of the painters. Disappointment at the inferiority of the work to the artist's reputation goes for much. Some of the smaller Rousseaus would pass for pretty enough pieces, if they were not weighted with so famous a name, and there are other pictures here in plenty that might pass muster under an *alias*. On the whole, however, it seems to us strictly true that in not a single instance, unless it might possibly be the Van Marcke, do the pictures reflect honor on the painters' name."

Rev. W. F. Taylor recently read an interesting paper on the "Portraits of Christ," before the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Philadelphia. The reverend gentleman has been making a study of the subject and speaks with a degree of authority. He states that none of the ancient pictures pretend to offer the lineaments of the Savior's face, legends to the contrary, notwithstanding. There are many sound theorists who claim that Luke was an artist, and that Christ gave him sittings, but this is not reconcilable with the Holy Scriptures. "And from those alone," said Mr. Taylor, "must a true portrait of the Savior be obtained. Michael Angelo's 'Last Supper' is admirable, but it does not agree with the teachings of the Bible. A history of mythology would give more information upon the subject. In my opinion Sebastian's 'Raising of Lazarus' presents a better model of Christ than all the crowned heads that were ever painted." In regard to the Jewish physiognomy, which many claim for the true features of Christ, Mr. Taylor thinks it was a "race mark," which was unknown during Christ's lifetime.

Chestnut street has been, so to speak, full of pictures during the week. At Earle's galleries Mr. James Archer has favored the public with an exhibition of his pictures, mainly portraits. Mr. Archer is an English portrait painter, who comes here on a professional tour, as several other members of his guild have done since Mr. Herbert Herkomer astonished himself and the rest of the world by his remarkable success in that sort of adventure. Messrs. Earle & Sons have also exhibited during the week a collection of some 250 paintings and other works of art, which were offered at public sale on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The paintings were for the most part good examples of distinguished artists, and generally realized fair prices. At the Haseltine galleries, beside the usual current stock in store, a special day exhibition of European pictures is open, in which are included a number of works of the highest importance by modern French masters. At the American Art Parlors several pictures intended for the New York exhibitions have been displayed, beside a number of other noticeable works by Philadelphia painters. At the rooms of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, 1725 Chestnut street, Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle are showing a collection of Herzog's paintings, giving a choice of that painter's several subjects in several sizes to suit.

The suit of Mr. William Trego against the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts resulted favorably to the defendants, though the contrary impression is given by the daily papers. Their Court reports state that the defendants' demurrer was overruled and the case would go to a jury. The demurrer was overruled, but it was the plaintiff's demurrer and not the defendants', and

consequently the case will not go to a jury. If the complainant elects to take further action in the premises it will be on appeal and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

Some comment was excited by the action of the Art Committee of the New York Union League on the occasion of the March monthly exhibition of current works of art. They accepted and hung a picture of a ballet girl, by Mr. Louis Webb, but took it down before the ladies were admitted. After the Ladies' Night they restored it and permitted it to remain undisturbed until the close of the exhibition. The artist's friends claim—justly enough, it would seem—that if the picture was regarded as not fit to be seen it should have been rejected, and if hung at all, it should not have been taken down when ladies were expected to visit the exhibition.

The English papers currently received remark as follows on the Blenheim pictures: Exclusive of the Raphael and the Vandyke, the Duke of Marlborough has sold several of his pictures, viz.: "Portrait of Rubens' Wife and Child," 25,000 guineas; "Portrait of Rubens' Wife," 25,000 guineas; the "Hesperides," by Rubens, £25,000, and four other Rubenses for £20,000. Among those yet to be sold there are still about sixteen large Rubenses, several large Vandykes and a considerable number of smaller pictures, chiefly by Dutch masters. There is a large collection of tapestry at Blenheim, numbering twenty-five pieces, representing the first Duke's battles, and the victories of Alexander, after designs from the French painter Lebrun, which date from the time of the Duke, and several of which formed part of the decoration of Marlborough House. Some of these are already hung at Blenheim, and the remainder, which had been stored up in cupboards, will replace the pictures in the drawing rooms. One of the advantages in the purchase of the two Blenheim pictures is that it will greatly strengthen the case for opening the National Gallery on Sundays. Excellent value was obtained for the money, but the sum paid is undeniably large, and the vote, at a time when large additional taxation was known to be imminent, clearly required justification. With what face, then, will any one who voted for spending the people's money to buy them a picture refuse them afterward the chance of even seeing it?

It now appears that the press report to the effect that Congress had appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of the Ransom portrait of General Thomas was an error. The Senate passed the appropriation, but it was stricken out by the House of Representatives. The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, through Mr. Charles Henry Hart, protested against the purchase, and that protest seems to have been effective.

Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna," which England has acquired for the trifling sum of £70,000, had been in the possession of the Marlborough family since 1764, when it was purchased by Mr. Gavin Hamilton for the first Lord Spencer, who subsequently presented it to his kinsman, the fourth Duke of Marlborough. Lord Spencer, it may be mentioned, had succeeded to a considerable portion of the great wealth left by Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, and his ancestress. Prior to 1764 the picture had remained in its first home, the family chapel of the Ansidei, in the church of San Fiorenzo, at Perugia. Dr. Waagen, who saw it some thirty-five years ago, gives it its due meed of praise, and devotes a lengthened description of its merits in the pages of his "Art Treasures of Great Britain," a work now becoming very scarce, and commanding a high price at all book sales. In his opinion the picture which bears on the hem

of the Virgin's robe the date MDV., may be placed between the "Crucifixion" in the collection of Earl Dudley and the "Lunette" in S. Severo, in Perugia, painted in fresco, which is well known to be also of the year 1505, and which is the oldest example of the freer style of Raphael.

The thirty-second exhibition of the Boston Art Club will open by an evening reception on the 10th prox. and close on May 2d. It will be limited to water colors, works in black and white, etchings and sculptures. Contributions will be received until the first of next month. Not more than three works by the same artist in any one department will be exhibited.

James Russell Lowell is President and Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Charles W. Eliot and E. N. Horsford Vice Presidents of the Longfellow Memorial Association. At a meeting last week it was finally decided to carry out the original plan of a park and monument.

Mr. Ross Turner, the well-known water-color artist, is to wed Miss Lulu Blaney, daughter of Mr. Henry Blaney, of Boston.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### THE RANSOM PORTRAIT OF GENERAL THOMAS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN.

Hon Charles O'Neill permits the publication of the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. HART: I have looked through all the appropriation laws, and I do not find any appropriation for the purchase of the Ransom portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas. It is very likely that some public statement had been made erroneously that Congress had purchased that portrait.

I am Yours, Truly,

CHARLES O'NEILL.

TO CHARLES HENRY HART, ESQ.

In addition to the above, Mr. O'Neill sent me a copy of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, as "ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate," March 2, 1885, for the use of the House of Representatives, in which, on page 100, line 2419, is Senate amendment (198) "To enable the Joint Committee on the Library to purchase the portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas by Miss C. S. Ransom, ten thousand dollars." He also sent me the act as passed by the House and approved March 3, 1885, in which no appropriation for the purpose appears, the House not having concurred in the Senate amendment.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

#### ROMANCE.

My love dwelt in a northern land,  
A gray tower in a forest green  
Was hers, and far on either hand  
The long wash of the waves was seen  
And leagues on leagues of yellow sand,  
And woven forest boughs between.  
And through the silver northern night  
The sunset slowly died away,  
And herds of strange deer, illy-white,  
Stole forth among the branches gray;  
About the coming of the light  
They fled like ghosts before the day!  
I know not if the forest green  
Still girdles round that castle gray;  
I know not if the boughs between  
The white deer vanish ere the day;  
Above my love the grass is green,  
My heart is colder than the clay!  
—Rhymes a la Mode by Andrew Lang.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

From The N. Y. Tribune, March 23.

The downward tendency of the stock market during the past week hardly surprised



anybody. It had come to be well understood that the market was sustained wholly by interested manipulation and not by any public confidence or any increase in the investment demand. When speculators hold up a market in that fashion it is usually in order to unload. It was natural to expect a change in the temper of speculation, and, because there was nothing to be gained from an advance, it was natural to expect that the next speculative movement would be downward. The tendency of events was generally unfavorable to a rise. The railroads had not settled their controversies. On the contrary, the disruption of the pool on east-bound freight is now completed by the withdrawal of roads at each of the then most important Western points; the Grand Trunk at Chicago, the Vandalia at St. Louis, and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago at Indianapolis. Whether Mr. Fink's visit to President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Central, resulted in plans for reorganization of the pools, as has been reported, we shall probably know after the meeting of representatives of the trunk lines, which is to be held in this city to-day. But the market had no information during the week to justify the belief that those obstacles could be removed which had proved fatal to the efficiency of the old arrangement.

It was also seen that the railroad traffic was not satisfactorily large in the aggregate. Manufacturers did not realize the revival for which all had so long hoped. A quarrel between the Southern roads had come to a head in a bitter war of rates. Finally, the long-brewing, three-cornered struggle between the Union and Central Pacific and the Pacific Mail, which many have believed inevitable ever since the completion of the Southern Pacific, on the one hand, and of the route through Oregon, on the other, took shape at last. The movement of freight by the Southern lines, during a winter of unusual embarrassment by snow, naturally irritates the Northern lines; the reduction in transcontinental rates was regarded by the Central and Southern Pacific people as a blow at their interests; notice was given that the Central Pacific would not take any freight west of Ogden, or west of the junction of other roads with the Southern Pacific, unless allowed its share under the old freight rates; and then the Union Pacific gave notice that it would no longer continue to guarantee the business of the Pacific Mail—a guarantee which has enabled the transcontinental railroads to maintain rates. With the steamship company competing remorselessly, and the Union Pacific taking freight by way of Oregon, the rates on transcontinental business would hardly be very profitable.

In view of such circumstances, it is not surprising that the Pacific Mail dropped 14½ during the week, the Union Pacific 5½, and the Central Pacific 3½, in spite of a gain of \$315,000 in January net earnings. A new issue of bonds for \$10,000,000 in part to clear away floating debt of the Central Pacific, is now reported, but it may be surmised that the completion of a line wholly owned by the Southern Pacific is not far off. Other Pacific roads were somewhat affected; Atchison stock fell 2 cents, San Francisco first preferred 2½, Northern Pacific 1, and the preferred 2½, Oregon Navigation 1½, Oregon Transcontinental ¾, and Texas Pacific 1½. The Southern war of rates may in part account for a decline of 3¼ cents in Memphis and Charleston, 2¾ in Richmond and Danville, 2¼ in Richmond Terminal, and 1½ in Norfolk and Western preferred. Meanwhile the fear of a war of rates, rather than any actual contest thus far, and the lagging business and the low price of wheat helped to cause a decline of 2½ in Burlington and Quincy, 2½ in St. Paul, 2½

in Omaha preferred notwithstanding the declaration of a 1½ per cent dividend; 2½ in Manitoba, 1½ in Northwestern, 1¼ in Rock Island and 1¼ in Illinois Central. Eastern trunk lines were less affected, though a sharp fall in Nickel Plate bonds was attended with rumors that the Lake Shore would cut loose from that concern, and the Lake Shore stock fell 1½ cents, though \$6,000,000 bonds were placed on favorable terms. Among the coal carriers there was also trouble; Jersey Central dropped 4½ cents, Lackawanna 2, Reading 1½ and Delaware and Hudson 1½. Though New York Central and Missouri Pacific were well sustained, Western Union closed 3½ cents lower than a week ago. The general average of sixty stocks fell \$1.56 per share to \$46.39.

This change in the stock market seemed to have little or nothing to do with the money market, and the contraction of \$2,450,400 in loans is usually attributed to general inactivity in trade. The reserve increased notwithstanding a gain of about \$500,000 in the gold owned by the Treasury. The silver in the Treasury increased \$700,000, while the silver certificates outstanding also increased about \$200,000, and the Treasury absorbed of its own legal-tender certificates about \$800,000, putting out about \$600,000 more legal tenders. In short, the financial situation remained without important change. Operations in cotton were dull; lard fell ½, and sugar and molasses were weak, while coffee was a shade higher. Oil lifted to 81 cents at the close, a gain for the week of 3½ cents.

In the grain market the tendency was still downward. Elaborately manipulated statistics from Milwaukee were telegraphed over the country, but wheat fell 1½ cents; corn declined ¾ of a cent, and oats about ¾; though during the latter half of the week there was some buying for export of wheat and other grain.

#### DRIFT.

An erroneous idea is now entertained by many yachtsmen in regard to the silver trophy brought over from England by the yacht America. It is generally known as the "Queen's" cup—even General Butler, the owner of the America, calls it the "Queen's" cup—but in reality it isn't the "Queen's" cup at all. It is the challenge cup for yachts of all nations, and was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron. The race was at Cowes, August 22, 1851.

The race for the "Queen's" cup was three days later. We reproduce the account published in the *Sun* of September 9th, based upon the report of our esteemed contemporary, the *London Times*:

"The America had entered for the cup, value £100, given by the Queen, to be sailed for by yachts of all nations at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 25th ultimo, but Commodore Stevens declined to start, owing to the almost entire absence of wind on the day appointed. The America subsequently got under way, and beat the whole fleet by upward of an hour, not, however, winning the prize, because she had been formally withdrawn from the race."

There is no doubt that the America won a cup and brought it home, to be fought for thereafter, but it wasn't the "Queen's" cup. However, whatever it was, may we keep it! —*N. Y. Sun.*

A letter from the City of Mexico says: After seeing all these things we felt for our pocketbooks, and on taking an inventory we found our Mexican dollars were rapidly evaporating. We therefore concluded to visit the national pawnbroking establishment. We did not have much to pawn, but we went there anyhow. This is

one of the most remarkable institutions in Mexico, and is well worthy of a visit. It is situated on Empedradillo street, almost opposite the famous Aztec calendar in the wall of one of the Cathedral towers. This is one of the oldest edifices in the city, having been originally built as a private residence for Cortez shortly after the conquest. It retains a great deal of its primitive style, and the modern tourist has much to admire in its quaint old doors, windows, staircases, ceilings, etc. Its founder was Count de Regia, Don Pedro Terreros, who, in 1744, endowed the institution with \$300,000 out of his private fortune. His object was philanthropic in every respect, being to relieve the poor and those whose difficult circumstances compelled them to have recourse to usury. Money is loaned on very liberal terms, according to the rules and regulations of the establishment, the rate of interest never being lower than 3 or higher than 12½ per cent per annum. There are many curious articles stowed away in the picture, candelabra, silver-plate, timepiece and miscellaneous rooms, and the grand vault of the bank connected with the pawning establishment usually contains from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in solid silver and gold. The jewelry department contains one of the richest and rarest collections in the world. Pearls, rubies, emeralds and diamonds in great numbers dazzle the visitor's sight. Many of these jewels are merely placed here for safety, others for the consideration of money. Some are handed down from the date of the conquest, and, besides their intrinsic value, are of great interest to the antiquarian.

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Every day, after breakfast, I made it a rule to throw a bit of bread into an adjoining room, as far off as I could, so as to induce my cat to run after it as it rolled away. This custom I kept up for several months, and the cat always considered that piece of bread as the tit-bit of its dessert. Even after it had eaten meat it would await with attentive interest the minute when it was to start in pursuit of the morsel of soft bread. One day I held the coveted scrap in my hand and swung it about for a long time, while the cat eyed it with a patient eagerness, and then, instead of throwing it into the next room, I threw it behind the upper portion of a picture which was slightly inclined forward from the wall. The surprise of the cat, who, closely following my movements, had observed the direction in which I threw the bread, and its disappearance, was great. The uneasy look of the animal indicated its consciousness that a material object traversing space could not be annihilated. For some time the cat considered the matter, then it started off into the next room evidently guided by the reflection that the piece of bread having disappeared, it must have gone through the wall. But the bread had not gone through the wall, and the cat returned disappointed. The animal's logic was at fault. I again attracted his attention by my gestures, and sent a second piece of bread to join the first behind the picture. This time the cat jumped upon a divan and went straight to the hiding place. Having inspected the frame on both sides it began to manoeuvre so dexterously with its paw that it shifted the lower edge of the picture away from the wall, and thus got at the two pieces of bread.

A German diplomatist of the last century has recorded a similar observation respecting a favorite female cat, and advances it as proof of consecutive and conclusive reasoning on the part of the animal. "I noticed," says Baron von Gleichen, "that she was constantly looking at herself in the glass, retreating from her own image and running back to it again, and especially scratching at the frames, for all my glasses were in-



serted in panels. This suggested to me the idea of placing a toilet mirror in the middle of the room, so that my cat might have the pleasure of examining it all round. She began by making sure (by approaching and withdrawing as usual) that she was dealing with a glass like the others. She passed behind it several times, more quickly each time, but, seeing that she could not get at this cat, which was always too quick for her, she placed herself at the edge of the mirror, and looking alternately on one side and the other, she made quite sure that the cat which she had just seen neither was nor had been behind the mirror. Then she arrived at the conclusion that the cat was inside it. But how did she proceed to test this conclusion, the last that remained to her? Keeping her place at the edge of the mirror, she rose on her hind feet and stretched out her fore paws to feel the thickness of the glass; then, aware that it did not afford sufficient space to contain a cat, she withdrew dejectedly. Being convinced that the matter in question was a phenomenon impossible for her to discover, because it was outside the circle of her ideas, she never again looked in any glass, but at once renounced an object which had vainly excited her curiosity."—*Mrs. Cashel Hoey's Book on Cats.*

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The *California Architect and Builder* gives the following graphic account of the mode adopted in Nevada for getting logs to market. A chute is laid from the river's brink, up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping, down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1700 feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. The average velocity is over 100 feet a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons. What a missile! The water is dashed into the air like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows; the feathery spray is hurled to the height of 100 feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld. The waters foam and seeth, and dash against the shore. One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is perhaps fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance; then a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the water a long distance from the log it struck.

#### PRESS OPINION.

##### CANADIAN POT-HUNTERS IN MAINE.

The N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's plea for the preservation of fish and game is strongly supported by recent reports from Maine. It has been a matter of no small pride to sportsmen that within a day's journey from Boston the forests of Maine have afforded deer for the hunter and trout in abundance for the fish-

erman. With the decrease of good fishing in the Adirondacks, the opportunities for this delightful recreation presented by the Androscoggin or Rangeley Lake region and other parts of Maine have become more highly prized. The Fish and Game Commissioners of Maine have done excellent work. A series of arrests made two years ago did much to secure observance of the laws. The strict enforcement of the acts against taking venison or more than fifty pounds of trout from the State have made pot-hunting and fishing for the market extremely perilous occupations.

But it appears that the present danger to the fish and game interests of Maine is from the unprincipled action of Canadians. One industry of the Rangeley Lake region is the cutting and peeling of poplars for the paper mills. Through the summer camps of French Canadians are to be found along streams famous as breeding places for trout, and the fisherman knows from sad experience that no trout are to be found within a mile or two of any camp. There is a law against taking trout under six inches in length, but the tiniest troutlings find their way to the tables of the poplar-cutters. According to the dispatches, the illegitimate destruction of trout, caribou and deer is being accomplished on a larger scale by Canadian sportsmen—so-called—who carry their booty back across the border.

If this Canadian invasion continues unchecked the finest field for outdoor recreation open to Eastern sportsmen will be ruined. Such news is calculated to dampen the enthusiasm of those who are eagerly looking forward to the opening of the trout season. The warning should be heeded. The sentiment of the guides and native lumbermen around the Rangeley Lakes and along the eastern border of Maine is generally in favor of enforcing the game laws. It will be easy to appoint additional fish and game wardens from their number, and to offer inducements for the arrest of "pot-hunters." The State Fish and Game Commissioners have already shown such praiseworthy energy in punishing native depredators that it is fair to expect efficient action from them in dealing with the Canadians.

#### CENTRAL ASIA'S NEW NILE.

The N. Y. Times.

The Irish poet who, on finding one of his own similes in Homer, cried indignantly, "Them ancients have stolen all our best ideas," expressed a substantial truth in his seeming paradox. The Suez Canal is merely a modern reprint of Pharaoh-Necho's half-forgotten undertaking twenty-four centuries ago, and at least one of the Central Asian projects which are now occupying Russia's attention was an existing fact as long ago as the days of Cyrus the elder. The traveler who looks eastward along the Afghan frontier from any one of the eleven crumbling and rubbish-blocked towers of Persia's ancient border fortress at Sarakhs sees far below him the shining stream of the Heri-Rud (known as the Tejend at this stage of its northward course) flowing swiftly northwestward between high cliff-like banks fringed with giant reeds, which are intermingled every here and there with thickets of willow and white poplar. But its career is a short one. Once past the sheltering mountains with their nourishing streams, the broad bright river gradually dwindles away amid the scorching heat and fathom deep dust of the great Turcoman steppe, and is

lost at length in the thirsty sands of the hideous Desert of Khiva of Kara-Koum (Black Sand).

Herodotus, writing in the fifth century before Christ, praised the "fruitfulness" of this dismal region, and described at great length the colossal water works that irrigated it. These, it would seem, were in the hands of the King, who, whenever his loving subjects got behindhand with their taxes, used to close the sluices and stop the life-giving streams that fertilized the land, proving the venerable antiquity of the custom of enforcing payment of water rates by cutting off the water. Five hundred years later, in the first century of our era, Pliny, the Huxley of ancient Rome, could still speak of the Turcoman steppe as "a region of pre-eminent fertility," a startling phrase indeed when applied to a desert where the slightest breath of wind now stirs up a dust storm that darkens the very air, and where the sole tract capable of supporting human life is the narrow Akhal Oasis.

Russia's annexation of the Turcoman country has suggested to her scientists that these irrigation works, having once existed, may be made to exist again. According to Sir Henry Rawlinson and other competent judges, the great Jangal Swamp, into which the Tejend melts away, is the sole relic of a vast lake that once received both it and the Murghab, (which now loses itself in the same desert,) as the Sea of Aral receives the Oxus and the Syr-Daria. This lake might undoubtedly be restored by a judicious embanking and protecting of both rivers—the White and Blue Nile of this Asiatic Sudan—at a far less cost to Russia than her oft-mooted project of turning the Oxus through its ancient channel into the Caspian, and thus providing herself with direct water communication into the very heart of Central Asia. This natural reservoir, which would be fed, not merely by the Tejend and Murghab, but also by the countless streams of the Khorasan Mountains, would amply suffice to fertilize the whole of this now desert region, which might then be converted into a great military colony or a standing camp, powerful enough to make Russia supreme along the whole northern frontier of Persia and Afghanistan.

People who suffer will fly to anything for remedy—even to patent pills, spiritualism and pilgrimages. Referring to the methods resorted to for curing the crippled and sick, the *Graphic* (London) says that at Fecamp 150,000 quart bottles from a so-called holy spring are sold yearly; at Lourdes the retail business in water is twice as large, and the grotto is hung with the crutches of hundreds of people who are said to come lame and gone away jumping. In some cases these cures are said to be quite genuine, for a strong nervous excitement will unquestionably do wonders. Not long ago a man who was suddenly seized with delirium in one of the London hospitals leaped up and began slashing at the patients in the beds all around him with a knife. One patient, who had been lying helpless for days under a stroke of paralysis, as it was believed, got so frightened that he recovered the use of his legs and bounded down stairs with most gratifying agility. A man endowed with strong will power may exercise ascendancy over weak willed folk, and cause them very rapidly to shake off a nervous disorder.

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, hoarseness, or, indeed, any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaints, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently bring about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expecto-rant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat you will find this remedy equally effective in affording relief from obstructing phlegm and in healing the inflamed parts.

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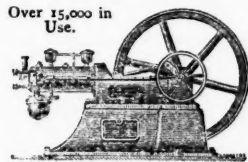
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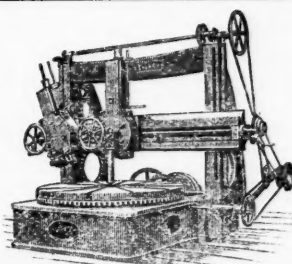
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corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF  
MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,  
GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver,  
Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment  
of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—  
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other  
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact  
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER  
GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description,  
such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certifi-  
cates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry,  
etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS  
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a  
circular.

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JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.  
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.  
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Office.

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Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Moorhead,  
Charles S. Pancoast,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,  
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## INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF

## NORTH - AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

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George L. Harrison,  
Francis R. Cope,  
Edward S. Clarke,  
T. Charlton Henry,  
Clement A. Griscom,  
William Brockie,  
Henry Winsor,  
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## THE AMERICAN FIRE

## Insurance Co.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.



CASH CAPITAL, . . . . \$400,000 00  
Reserve for reinsurance and all  
other claims, . . . . 852,970 25  
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,  
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,  
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## RAILROADS.

To New York SHORTEST  
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Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

MAY 11th, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH &amp; GREEN STREETS.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

## A TWO-HOUR TRAIN

BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and  
Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour  
train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45,  
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only  
9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City  
with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45,  
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,  
11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hop-  
atcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30  
P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30  
P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30,  
11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 mid-  
night.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.  
Leave Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.  
All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars  
on midnight trains, to and from New York.

†Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 25.10, 8.20, 29.00  
10.30 A. M., 31.00, 33.30, 35.20, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30  
P. M.

†Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30  
P. M.

Ticket Offices: 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street,  
and at the Depots.

J. E. WOOTTEN, C. G. HANCOCK,  
General Manager. G. F. & T. A., Phila.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

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Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust  
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,

TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,

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Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

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